

NATIONAL BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN READINESS

NEGRO RECORDS IN MANY WARS

VISIT NAT. BAP. PUBLISHING PLANT

SUMMER SCHOOL AT A. AND I. STATE NORMAL CLOSES

Constructive Work Being Done—Financial Campaign Waged.

Ever since the announcement that the Baptists of the United States had acquired Rosebush College, one of the most beautiful locations for a school in the state, enthusiasm has been at its pitch and speculation has been ripe as to the actual time of the opening of the school. It has been known all along that Nashville has been in the market for the location of a theological and training school and it was held at one time that Nashville had lost the school and now that the site has been secured and the splendid buildings with the well-situated campuses, people are beginning to want to know when the school will open and when the real theological and missionary training will begin.

Some well-informed Baptist leaders in the state affairs declared this week just before going to the state convention at Smyrna that one whole day in a real educational rally would be put on at Smyrna and a hard pull made to raise funds to augment that which will be raised by other states and reported at the National Convention, unincorporated, which is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in September. "We are going to open this Theological Seminary and Training School without any further delay. We are simply waiting for the meeting of our national body and the action of our Educational Board and to get down to business," declared the Rev. Mr. Harding, just before leaving for the state convention this week. Then, too, it was learned that the Rev. Mr. David Abner, who is secretary of the Educational Board, and Mrs. W. H. Fuller, who is corresponding secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, are both out on a campaign in the interest of the theological seminary. At any rate, from what can be picked up, there is to be a president elected and a faculty chosen at the earliest possible date. It is understood further that arrangements for opening the school are well under way and that by November, at the latest, Nashville will have its first real theological seminary and training school and the Negro Baptists through their National Baptist Convention will be operating something they have been agitating and trying to get under way for nearly twenty-five years.

MAN WHO WEDS NEGRO LEARNS HE IS WHITE.

Special to the Globe: Paris, Ky., July 11.—A man without a race! Shunned by his white relatives, pitted by his friends, white and black, Maxie Kohler, well-to-do Paris contractor, a white man, and his Negro family are today facing a dilemma which threatens to wreck his life and break his wife's heart. Kohler, who until a few days ago believed himself a Negro, has discovered he is white. His sister and other relatives, from whom he has been separated since childhood and who recently discovered his whereabouts, horrified by his interracial marriage, changed their addresses and refuse to communicate with him.

Marriage is illegal.

In the face of all, driven from his adopted race by circumstances over which he had no control, his marriage made illegal by the Kentucky law, avoided by his own race, Kohler declares he will not desert his wife and babies. Kohler's life is like a page out of fiction. When eight years old he and his sister were taken from a Cincinnati orphanage and adopted by Nat C. Rogers, wealthy Kentucky land owner. Their early childhood with the Rogers family was happy. When their foster father died they went to live with his son, Roseberry Rogers, where they were again treated as members of the family.

Told He Was Colored.

The boy's happiness was short-lived. After the death of Roseberry Rogers, he was driven from the house, he was told he was a Negro and must associate with other Negroes on the farm. He did not know what became of his sister. Kohler was too young to investigate the statement as true, went to work as a farmhand and lived with the blacks on the farm.

About twelve years ago he left the farm and came to Paris, where he became a brick mason and later entered the contracting business. He prospered, married and accumulated a modest fortune.

Has Two Children.

His home was a happy one, he was a good husband and a kind father to his children, a 5-year old boy and 11-months old girl.

Then came the knowledge he was born of white parents. The medium was a Cincinnati newspaper carrying an advertisement asking information of his whereabouts. He answered and in a few days received a letter from a small town in Oklahoma. The writer was his sister. In the correspondence which followed Kohler told her of his supposed Negro blood and asked her for proofs that he was really a Caucasian. The answer included photographs of his father and mother and convinced Kohler that he really was white. Letters from other relatives confirmed this. Then Kohler wrote of his Negro wife and babies. The answers broke his heart. His relatives changed their addresses and refused to have anything more to do with him.

Y. M. C. A. to be Headquarters of Delegations—Knight A. N. Johnson Presides.

As the Grand Session of the Order of Knights of Pythias draws near, the members of the Nashville delegation to that convention are becoming more active. Every preparation for the care and comfort of those who are to come is being pushed. The letters sent out by the Grand Deputy and the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. are hearing fruit. Representatives from every section of the state have written for accommodations in the Y. M. C. A. dormitory. This is especially true of the large cities.

Mr. W. N. Sanders, who is a member of the order, is making every effort possible to give the delegates the best service. It has been pointed out that the delegates throughout the state could greatly aid in this work by requesting those with desirable rooms at the Y. M. C. A. buildings, to write now and avoid delay in preparation.

The meeting Tuesday night was a great success and enjoyed by all. During the absence of the chairman, Knight A. N. Johnson presided. One pleasing feature of the meeting was that all rules of order were dispensed with and the men discussed important measures likely to come up in the Grand Lodge. A committee on the Pythian Temple project through its chairman, Dr. Forde, of Harmony Lodge, made a fine report which was adopted by the delegates. Knight J. B. Batte of Damon Lodge No. 2 was again present and aided materially in the success of the meeting. Every member of the delegation had something to say concerning the Temple, expressing themselves as being in favor of the great project. Minor features of other departments of the order were freely discussed and many of those present were benefited by explanations given concerning the laws governing these departments. Several members of the local lodges were present and enjoyed the discussions of their representatives. It is hoped that at the next meeting on the coming Tuesday night, that more will come and see just what is being done to carry out the mission of a grand institution. In all probability the Grand Chancellor will attend the next meeting and make a short talk on constructive legislation. As a speaker along Pythian lines, it is well known that the Grand Chancellor ranks among the best. We are asking every Pythian who desires to hear this address to meet with the delegation on Tuesday night at the Pythian Temple. The Advisory Committee will meet the grand deputy at 7:30 Tuesday evening prior to the delegation meeting. All chancellors and commanders are requested to meet with the delegation to meet the trains coming into the city. It is important that this delegation see to it that all coming into our midst be properly directed.

Knight T. C. Moore is planning to put on some moving pictures for the three or four days the visitors are here. It is hoped that every visitor will take advantage of this opportunity to see what is being done by a fellow knight.

All of the businesses controlled by Pythians in the city will likewise do something for the entertainment of our guests. The various committees are urged to prepare their reports and have them at the hall early so that the secretary, Knight Porter, will not be delayed.

opportunity to develop a paper in keeping with the greatness of the A. M. E. Church, and give it a subscription list of one hundred thousand.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTIAN RECORDER TO BE CELEBRATED. FOUGHT FOR ABOLITION.

Philadelphia, July 10.—Members of the African Methodist Episcopal church are making preparations to celebrate the 65th Anniversary of The Christian Recorder published at Philadelphia, Pa. The Anniversary will be held during the last week in July. At the recent meeting of the Bishops held at Wilberforce, Ohio, a proclamation was issued calling upon the members of the church and its friends to celebrate this anniversary in appropriate fashion.

The Christian Recorder is the oldest race journal now in existence. It was founded in 1852 in Philadelphia where it has existed ever since. It is the only race newspaper which helped to fight for the abolition of slavery which is now in existence. Some of the most brilliant men of the race have filled its editorial chair. Its first editor was Rev. Marcellus M. Clark, who was one of the few Negroes to graduate from college during the first half of the 19th century. Rev. (afterwards Bishop) J. B. H. Campbell, Rev. Eliza Wadsworth, Rev. (now Bishop) B. T. Tanner, Rev. (now Bishop) B. R. Lewis, Rev. H. T. Johnson. The present editor is Rev. R. R. Wright, Ph. D., who serves in the double capacity of Editor of the Christian Recorder and manager of the Book Concern. When Dr. Wright was made editor at the age of thirty, he was the youngest man ever so honored by the Church, the Christian Recorder.

The Christian Recorder is the national organ of the A. M. E. Church and is circulated in all parts of the United States. In South America and the West Indies and South Africa, and numbers among its contributors some of the ablest men and women of the race.

According to the Bishop's Proclamation every one of the seven thousand African Methodist Churches is called upon to celebrate this anniversary in a very tangible and helpful way by helping to pay off the debt of \$15,000. Indications are that this debt will be paid off on the day named, the fifth Sunday in July. A ready man have subscribed, many of the Bishops themselves leading off, with \$100 or more.

General Officers have subscribed, and leading men both ministers and laymen of the Church, in Georgia, Texas, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, South and North Carolina and other states have subscribed from \$5 to \$100. The purpose is to pay off the debt so that it will give Dr. Wright

Uncle Sam's Negro Troops In Hottest Battles—Always Brave—Instances Cited.

[New York World.] The Negro's status in all the wars in which the United States has been engaged has been that of loyalty to the cause, and in the present war it will be the same, said Captain Hamilton Herman Blunt, late of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. V., and the Forty-ninth United States Infantry.

Captain Blunt was one of the factors in the organization of the original New York Negro regiment, now the Fifteenth National Guard Regiment, and in the Spanish-American War he was the first Negro officer to command a military post in Cuba. Afterward he saw service in the Philippines, where he was a captain in the Forty-ninth Infantry, and in 1900 personally captured Major Huguin Cepedes, Aguinaldo's secretary and chief of staff, at Perenacqui, Luzon.

"Beginning with the American Revolution," said Captain Blunt, "the first blood shed was that of a Negro seaman, Crispus Attucks, on Boston Common. He led the charge against the British which awakened the slumbering fires of patriotism in the colonies, and this, notwithstanding that quasi-slavery existed.

"In the Revolutionary army were 15,000 Negro troops. Though half slaves they fought for the independence of the colonies. Their action in battle in the little American navy, in 1778, though only half trained, was wonderful, and they also gave a good account of themselves with Commodore Lawrence and with Decatur in the war with Tripoli.

"In the War of 1812 Commodore Lawrence was commanding the American warship Chesapeake. He sailed out of Boston harbor with half of his crew composed of Negro sailors, on the coasting schooner British Frigate Shannon off Massachusetts Bay. A Negro bugler, the orderly of Commodore Lawrence, sounded the attack, which was against tremendous odds. Lawrence shouted his last order, though wounded, and then he fell. The bugler, who might transmit it to the crew: 'Don't give up the ship!' The bodies of the Commodore and his Negro bugler were buried side by side at Halifax with military honors.

"The Native Louisiana Zouaves led the charge against the ramparts of Chalmette under General Jackson at New Orleans in 1812, defeating Lord Pakenham, commander of the British forces. The victory ended the war and destroyed the last British contention of right to search and seize the American merchantman on the high seas.

"In the war with Mexico in 1846 six Negroes were in the Alamo Fort, scene of the famous massacre.

"In the Civil War a Negro soldier was a factor in achieving Union victory, despite the decision of Supreme Court Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case. In the wake of this decision on the contrary, Lincoln issued his call for volunteers for the Union and was answered by 200,000 brave men and patriots, who gave good account of themselves, as at Fort Pillow under Colonel Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and at Vicksburg, Sherman in his march through Georgia, with Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley and under General Grant at Richmond the same stories are told of the Negroes' valor and loyalty.

"At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War President McKinley called for volunteers and in answer 50,000 Negroes marched side by side with 100,000 white comrades. Two hundred and forty Negro officers were accepted and mustered into the service, to serve the United States in the Tenth Cavalry, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, the Twenty-fourth and Fifth Infantry Regiments led the charge on San Juan Hill and extricated the Rough Riders and Colonel Roosevelt from a Spanish ambush, and were instrumental in sweeping the last vestige of Spanish domain from the hemisphere.

In the navy, under Admiral Dewey, Negro seamen, gunners and gunners' mates, gave a good account of themselves at Manila Bay. In Admiral Scherv's fleet off Cuba many of the chief men behind the guns were Negroes.

"In 1916 Negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, under General Pershing, led the troops after crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico.

"And now comes the great universal conflict, in which 40 nations and peoples are involved. In this contest the American Negro citizens are with the President and Government of the United States, and all racial idiosyncrasies and hatred and prejudices should be buried forever. The Cabinets of the Entente nations are pledged to accord justice to all communities, and peoples at the conclusion of this conflict on the basis of equality to all races, regardless of affinity, creed or color."

Captain Blunt was appointed First Lieutenant by President McKinley and assigned to the Ninth Infantry in 1898; served in Cuba and was master

Summer School Teachers Go From "Pit to Dome"

Under the chaperonage of Prof. Eberhardt, a large delegation of teachers attending the summer school at A. & I. State Normal visited the National Baptist Publishing Board last Saturday. A special invitation had been extended to the student body, president and faculty and it was arranged that at four o'clock Saturday this invitation should be accepted. The Secretary of the Publishing Board, the assistant secretary and the entire force of employees met these teachers as they reached the Publishing House and in company with special guides they were shown Nashville's and the United States' greatest religious publishing concern. The long line of teachers wound their way through every department and every building of the mammoth concern. They had an opportunity to see Negroes writing Sunday school literature, because they visited the editorial department and were introduced to Dr. Ellington. Then they saw this manuscript set up on Linotype machines, the latest and most improved models. Four of these high-class type-setting machines are in a row with the best operators setting the type. They saw the composing room department, where these forms are imposed, where the jobs are set up and where the most delicate as well as most huge type is handled. They went into the proof reading department and saw the galley-slides as they read the proof by copy. They visited the book-binding department and saw the members of the race turning out the best and most completely bound volumes. They saw the high grade book-binding machinery. They went into the press room and saw the minutely printing presses in operation and were struck with admiration as they watched the revolutions of the big rotary press. They went into the cabinet department and saw the furniture and church supplies being manufactured. In fact, they saw the National Baptist Publishing Board's mammoth plant. Using the opinion of one of the teachers, they saw it from pit to dome. In this delegation of teachers from the summer school there were representatives from every county in Tennessee where there are teachers. At the conclusion of the visit it was the consensus of opinion that this was the most profitable trip they had made on their pilgrimage through the city.

ed out at Camp Meade, Penn., May 25, 1899. Immediately afterward he was appointed Lieutenant of the Forty-ninth Infantry and was made a Captain just before sailing for the Philippines on November 7, 1899. He suffered a hole wound in the fight attending the capture of Manila. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war at the Presidio, California, in May, 1901. He graduated at the University of Louisiana, after attending the Military, Agricultural and Mechanical School of that state. He was commissioned Major of the Second Battalion of the Provisional Regiment, now the Fifteenth New York, in 1913. His grandfather served under General Jackson in the Louisiana Native Zouaves against Lord Pakenham at New Orleans in 1812, and his father served under General Butler in the Civil War at Port Hudson, La., and was killed by the Ku Klux Klan in the Tech County during the reconstruction period.

Splendidly Attended—Successful Session—Excellent Work Done.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—(Special to Globe)—After making an exhaustive study under peculiarly favorable auspices the writer is able to advance some light upon the subject of the Negroes degree of success in the North; and state some of the results already apparent.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, began with one crew of construction workers three years ago and today operates more than sixty-five labor camps whose capacity ranges from twenty-five to two hundred fifty each. Several negro foremen, clerks and agents are positions directly resulting. At Cleveland, Ohio, Cumberland, Maryland and Grant on West Va. Many laborers have moved into the more skilled occupations in Round houses, yards and shops.

The desirability of the Negro making due allowance for a reasonable percentage of misfits and failures, has been so emphasized that the general use of the B. & O. R. R. Y. C. A. has made definite arrangements for an extensive campaign of welfare work among them and the Railroad Co. has already made appropriations to this end. The Penna R. R. engages a Negro welfare superintendent and staff in his work. The quarters provided at some places along the system put to shame many so-called hotels and demonstrate satisfaction as to the quality of service, also this expense of a permanent character would not be in effect.

The tobacco interests in Connecticut through the Urban League of New York, has for two successive seasons used Negroes; this year many are being provided with homes of solid construction and years of employment is guaranteed to men with families.

The New Haven Railroad has from its forces recruited several Negroes to positions of responsibility that require solid character and a high order of intelligence.

The Auto Tire industries at Akron, Ohio, have absorbed many white laborers, often from Railroad shipments and their home building operations indicate more than a temporary period of employment.

The attitude of the electric interests at Schenectady, New York, one that would be assumed by, and concern actuated by the interests of a moment.

At Seattle, Washington, Negroes have been so prominently successful as stevedores that in less than a year's service they have become the object of competition when particularly capable work of this character is desired.

The number of demit cards handed by lodges, the number of new watch core members admitted to northern churches is a barometer that has shown "high" reading.

The southern banks and insurance companies have been obliged to take official cognizance of the situation to the extent that enlarged accounts, changes of address and increased mail business has in some cases at most compelled office routine changes and added clerical forces.

One company, the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, the largest Negro financial enterprise in America, has found it advisable to place change of address cards in their advertising matter, not to retain the business of migrants as may be supposed but to assist their office force by encouraging promptness in obtaining changes of address and by placing blanks of a uniform size in the hands of the people.

The foregoing is not all of the writer's observations of this movement. The most obvious result will be an improved economic and civil condition for those who remain in the north long enough to out-line the sporadic outbreaks of objection in some quarters.

The natural predicament of this is an improved condition in the south where protection must be assumed to retain the laborer's remaining. The large number of the most experienced and best non-commissioned officers of the regular army, who will afford the inexperienced constant assistance by their example of soldierly deportment and procedure. Your instructors are selected officers of the regular army, of excellent educational qualifications and of their work. But these men cannot carry you on their shoulders to success. Success, if achieved, must result from your own zeal, your own intelligence, your own industry, your own behavior and character.

I desire further to impress every candidate here present with the fact that this is a momentous hour, and that the establishment of this camp is an epochal and unprecedented event in the history of the colored race. You have been summoned here to demonstrate your fitness for citizenship by your ability to learn, to discharge the highest and most important duty of that citizenship—the defense of the rights and liberties of your country.

I would impress upon each and every one of you the serious reflection on your race that will necessarily follow your failure in this crucial test, and the far-reaching results that will flow from your success.

Your race will be on trial, with you as its representatives, during the existence of this training camp, and to succeed there will be required of you strong bodies, keen intelligence, absolute obedience to orders, unflinching industry, exemplary conduct and character of the highest order. In striving for that success you will be fulfilling your obligation to yourself, to the colored race, and, above all, to our beloved country.

Thursday evening the State Normal Summer School closed a most successful term. The spacious auditorium was filled with friends and patrons of the institution to witness the brilliant exercises. Prof. W. J. Hale, the erudite president, deserves to be congratulated upon the able way in which he has conducted the affairs of the school, which is one of the most prosperous and substantial of its kind in the country. The teachers of the school are scholarly and past masters of the art of imparting instruction. The following Program was rendered: Processional—Onward, Christian Soldiers—Fuller Festival Tune Invocation—Rev. J. R. Evans, Dean Roser Williams University Response—"Who Shall Not Fear Thee?"

Negro Melody—There's a Meeting Here Tonight

Commencement Address—Prof. Eugene Clyde Brooks, A. R. Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Remarks—"Faith Walks" (Gospel) Remarks—Hon. S. W. Sherrill, Superintendent of Public Instruction Chorus—Lord, I Want to Be a Soldier

Presentation of Diplomas and Certificates—Hon. P. L. Harned, President of the State Board of Education Bell Tones Amen

Here is the Summer School Class roll for 1917 who received diplomas: Class Motto: Service.

Class Officers.

E. M. Billingsley, President
Frank Hannu, Vice President
Loyde Dismuke, Secretary
Novella Davis, Treasurer
Class Colors: White and Gold.

Billingsley, E. M., Brown, Mrs. Sarah A., Blanton, Mrs. G. L., Brown, Robert H., Canthers, Mattie Wilkeson, Cross, Mrs. Pearl Davis, Novella Davis, T. P. Daugherty, Viola L. Davis, Cornelia G. Gask, Jacob, Field, Mrs. Cornelia L., Henderson, Mrs. Green, Bertha L., Henderson, Mrs. L. E., Johnson, Bessie, Locke, Perina R., Lewis, Willie Mae, Porter, Mrs. Nannie, Page, Parthenia, Ithue, Thomas A., Ross, Mrs. Narcissa, Robb, Lula, Shelton, D. B., Smith, Strickly S., Tulliver, Mrs. Juliet, Washington, Mrs. C. P., Wilkins, Mrs. Lula, Serenus, Baxter, Anderson, Blanche, Cash, Mrs. Georgia, Donaldson, Etta, Dismukes, Lovie Blake, Hamm, Frank L., Hollis, Mrs. W. H., Haygood, Lottie, Lan, Mrs. W. P., Oliver, Mrs. E. M., don, Mrs. Emma, Swann, J. T., Clark, Mrs. B. L., Donahue, Ada, Donaldson, W., Grant, Mrs. M. B., Ledford, T. R., McLemore, Mrs. T. J., Love, Mary, Rhue, Mrs. T. A., Ramsey, Gertrude, Ramsey, Florence, Tartie, Jamie, Thompson, Edna, Dowell, Mrs. L. V., Thompson, Mamie.

TAKE OATH OF ENLISTMENT.

Thousands of persons witnessed the taking of the oath of enlistment by 1,000 of the best educated Negroes of the country Sunday afternoon, June 17th, at Fort Des Moines, Mo., from every section of the union representing all professions are among those taking training. The giving of the oath by Col. C. C. Ballou was a most impressive ceremony. Preliminary to administering the oath he said in part:

In administering the oath of enlistment to candidates for commissions, mustering them into the service of the United States for the period of this training camp, I wish to say a few words to you concerning your work here and its consequences. The course of training that will be required to take is the result of the study, experience and judgment of the best military minds in America and Europe. Not one detail has been prescribed without careful consideration. You have the great advantage of numbering among the largest number of the most experienced and best non-commissioned officers of the regular army, who will afford the inexperienced constant assistance by their example of soldierly deportment and procedure. Your instructors are selected officers of the regular army, of excellent educational qualifications and of their work. But these men cannot carry you on their shoulders to success. Success, if achieved, must result from your own zeal, your own intelligence, your own industry, your own behavior and character.

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THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM.

If you should meet a man today and he should accuse you of a lack of patriotism, you would be fighting him in a minute. If he were to tell you that you are lending aid and encouragement to the enemies of this country you would probably call him a liar.

But the fact remains that many people who are, no doubt, patriots at heart, are not acting the part just now. Many people are by their words or their actions making the task of their own government harder and so, in a very direct way, aiding the enemy. That person who is still repeating a lot of blithering nonsense about this not being our fight; who goes about saying that Americans should have stayed at home and let the nations of Europe fight it out; who holds the charge that the United States is a foreign land on our shores; who is opposed to sending American troops to Europe; who has nothing but fault-finding and abuse for the men who must bear the burden of the war, is lacking in either patriotism or common sense.

The young man who is trying to shirk military duty while other young men are risking their lives to protect the country and him may be a patriot at heart, but he is something else in deed.

The mother who would hold own sons at home and let other women's die on the battlefield to make them safe may be a "good mother" but she is too stupidly selfish to be a good citizen.

The man who is able to offer his country in its time of need a little of his wealth, and who will not even buy the bonds of his government, or who will try to evade and shift to others the taxes necessary to conduct the struggle that is for his own protection, may call himself a patriot or whatever else he chooses, but he is really a weakness and a danger to the nation, and besides a most pitiable specimen of humanity.

NEGRO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Vacation—Most people plan to travel during their vacation, but the great upheaval caused by the war, finds most of us at home. Do not be disappointed. Your Public Library can give you a year's travel about the business world in few score pages of print. Travel opens the mind, but so does print, and print is the cheapest mind opener there is and the best. If your vacation falls in July, spend a few moments in the Library traveling, improving your line of work or draw the books and take them to the parks with you.

We advocate the Playground but at the same time we do not think a child should be allowed to get out of the "Library Habit" during vacation. A habit is best acquired in childhood. Your Public Library has records of human life at hand each child can study all men of all ages and races and find his place among them and discuss the work for which he is best fitted. Bring your child to the library at least once a month during vacation and encourage other mothers to do likewise.

Miss Lucile